

Basis of estimate: JCT provided the estimates of all provisions except one dealing with outlays of certain rum excise taxes. The estimates reflect an assumed enactment date of July 1, 2014.

Extensions of individual tax provisions: The individual income tax provisions would reduce revenues by \$17.0 billion and increase outlays by \$0.1 billion over the 2014–2024 period, JCT estimates. Those amounts include, among others, the extension of provisions that allow:

Individuals to claim state and local sales taxes as an itemized deduction in lieu of state and local income taxes in calculating their individual income tax liability; JCT estimates that the revenue reduction would total \$6.5 billion over the 2014–2024 period.

An exclusion from gross income for the discharge of indebtedness on a principal residence; JCT estimates that the revenue reduction would be \$5.4 billion over the 2014–2024 period.

Individuals to claim the refundable health coverage tax credit, which JCT estimates would reduce revenues by \$28 million and increase outlays for refundable tax credits by \$106 million over the 2014–2024 period.

Extensions of business tax provisions: The business tax provisions would reduce revenues by \$50.4 billion over the 2014–2024 period, JCT estimates. In addition, CBO estimates that outlays would increase by \$0.3 billion over the 2014–2024 period. Those amounts include, among others, provisions that allow:

Businesses to qualify for both additional first-year depreciation of 50 percent of the basis for qualifying property and additional expensing (that is, immediate deduction from taxable income) for qualifying property under section 179 of the Internal Revenue

Code. JCT estimates that those provisions would reduce revenues by \$101.8 billion over the 2014–2015 period, and increase revenues by \$95.7 billion over the 2016–2024 period, with the net effect of reducing revenues by \$6.0 billion over the 2014–2024 period.

Businesses to claim the research tax credit, which JCT estimates would reduce revenues by \$16.0 billion over the 2014–2024 period. The provision would extend the credit in effect in 2013 in modified form.

Certain foreign subsidiaries that engage in banking, financial, and related businesses to defer taxation of certain income until it is repatriated to the U.S. parent corporation; JCT estimates that the provision would reduce revenues by \$10.4 billion over the 2014–2024 period.

The Treasuries of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to receive increased payments relating to excise taxes on rum manufactured in those places as well as rum imported from other countries. CBO estimates that those payments, which are recorded in the budget as outlays, would total \$336 million over the 2014–2024 period.

Extensions of energy tax provisions: The extension of the energy tax provisions would lower revenues by about \$19.6 billion over the 2014–2024 period. The provision with the largest effect on revenues—reducing them by an estimated \$13.3 billion over the 2014–2024 period—would extend to the end of 2015, the date by which construction must begin in order for renewable power facilities to be eligible for the electricity production credit or the investment credit in lieu of the production credit.

Debt collection contracts: The bill would require the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to contract with private collection agencies

to collect payments of certain tax liabilities. JCT estimates that the provision would increase revenues by \$4.8 billion over the period from 2014 to 2024. The IRS would retain up to 25 percent of the amount collected by the private collection agencies to pay for the services of those collection agencies. In addition, up to an additional 25 percent would be retained by the IRS to fund a program of personnel hiring and training related to tax compliance, and to administer the contracts with private collection agencies. As a result, direct spending would increase by \$2.4 billion over the 2014–2024 period.

Other provisions: JCT estimates that the remaining provisions in the bill would increase revenues by \$1.0 billion over the 2014–2024 period. The provision with the largest effect on revenues would allow the Treasury Department to levy up to 100 percent of a payment to a Medicare provider to collect unpaid taxes; JCT estimates that the provision would increase revenues by \$0.8 billion over the 2014–2024 period. JCT also estimates that a provision that would apply penalties to tax preparers who fail to exercise certain due diligence requirements for claims of the refundable child tax credit would reduce outlays for refundable tax credits by \$40 million over the 2014–2024 period.

Pay-as-you-go considerations: The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in revenues and outlays that are subject to those pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table. Only on-budget changes to outlays or revenues are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures.

CBO ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR THE EXPIRING PROVISIONS IMPROVEMENT AND EFFICIENCY (EXPIRE) ACT, AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE ON APRIL 3, 2014

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2014–2019	2014–2024
	NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE ON-BUDGET DEFICIT												
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects .....	24,959	112,872	16,007	–31,824	–19,763	–13,332	–7,137	–2,143	153	1,875	2,388	88,921	84,058
Memorandum:													
Changes in Revenues .....	–24,797	–112,587	–15,753	32,045	19,994	13,574	7,390	2,408	125	–1,583	–2,083	–87,526	–81,272
Changes in Outlays .....	162	285	254	221	231	242	253	265	278	292	305	1,395	2,786

Sources: Congressional Budget Office and staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: JCT has determined that the provisions of the EXPIRE Act contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Revenues: Barbara Edwards and staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation Federal Spending: Matthew Pickford

Estimate approved by: David Weiner, Assistant Director for Tax Analysis.

TRIBUTE TO GABRIELLE BATKIN

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today I wish to honor Gabrielle Batkin on the occasion of her becoming the staff director of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Gabrielle has a long career in public service. She served in Senator Frank Lautenberg’s office, in Congressman PALLONE’s office, on the Senate Budget Committee, and joined my office in 2001. Gabrielle started on the Appropriations Committee’s Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee, then moved to the Commerce, Justice, and Science Subcommittee, eventually becoming the

clerk of the subcommittee. For the last year she has been the deputy director of the Appropriations Committee.

Gabby has played a part in some of my biggest achievements, including the most recent passage of the Appropriations Omnibus Package for Fiscal Year 2014. Her expertise and service ensured that America was well-funded and ready to get back to work after sequester and shutdown.

Throughout these wonderful 13 years, Gabrielle has been an invaluable member of my staff. Not only has she helped me immensely in my work as a U.S. Senator, but she has served the people of Maryland with distinction. Today I want to thank Gabrielle, her husband Josh, and her three wonderful children Henry, Will, and Charlie, for sharing her with us. I want to recognize her for all of the important work she has done and wish her the very best as she embarks on the next stage in her career.

COMBATING GLOBAL HUNGER

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I would like to discuss global hunger.

From April 28 to May 2, people across the United States and across the globe are participating in the Live Below the Line campaign to raise awareness for global hunger and to show support for the critical programs that seek to alleviate hunger. Participants in the Live Below the Line campaign, including many of my constituents in Maryland, are subsisting on \$1.50 a day to demonstrate the challenges faced by millions of people each day. Right now, more than 1.2 billion people involuntarily live on less than \$1.50 a day for food and drink.

Children are particularly vulnerable to hunger and undernourishment. Studies show a child’s entire life is shaped by whether or not she or he receives proper nutrition during the first 1,000 days of her or his life. And tragically, 3.1 million children under the age of 5 die each year as a result of poor nutrition and hunger.

When we think of global hunger, we often think of Sub-Saharan Africa where 223 million people, 24.8 percent of the population, face food insecurity. Or we think of Asia, where more than 500